## NEW BOOKS.

The Three Wakings. With Hymns and Songs. By th Author of "The Voice of Christian Life in Song." New York: Robert Carter & Brothers, 530 Broadway. Averages are quite reliable and sufficient in the discussion of generalities, but they bear at Adefinite but very convenient measure of time-supply will probably be found to have

just equalled demand, and merit be exactly balanced by praise; meanwhile, however, children's bread is given to the dogs, and children's white lips moan for three grains of corn; worthless books go through a dozen editions. and their authors are pronounced the most remarkable men of the age, while thought and feeling, fresh-coined from the soul's own mint, are "chucked" behind the front row of the upper shelf in the book-case.

We are "moved" to these remarks by reading the little book before us. Why does nobody | Emperor Napoleon, during the last summer, talk about it? Has nobody read it? Has any body read it, and failed to perceive the aroms of old wine? It has both body and sparkle, cheering to God and man. Unpretending, without preface, introduction, or author's name, it contains the true philosophy of life. You cannot help saying to yourself, "this book came from a soul glorified by suffering, noble in action." It is good, and true, and brave-sweet, and pure, and strong-full of thought succinctly expressed, of fancies gracefully woven, of religion breathed, not inculcated. The key-note of the book is found in a stanza of the opening

"His poet's crown lay near him. Fused to a golden cup; It would carry water for parched lips, So he thankfully took it up."

It is a book to be read, and pencilled for a second reading-to lie on the bed-room table not in the library book-case or parlor what notto be taken up when the whole head is sick and the whole heart faint, and it will do good like a

We should like to copy bodily the whole of Part II, "The Women of the Gospels." In Part III we have only read as far as "The Pathways of the Holy Land," for that is so beautiful, that though we often open the book to go on, we unvariably linger there. Opening at random, we find "The Two Alabaster Boxes." which is perhaps as characteristic as any, and we copy it:

" When Thou, in patient ministry. Didst pass a stranger through thy land, Two costly gifts were offered Thee, And both were from a woman's hand

" To Thee who madest all things fair, Thrice fair and precious things they brin Pure sculptured alabaster clear, Perfumes for earth's anointed King.

One for the stain of too much sin, One for the waste of too much love " The saint who listened at Thy feet,

" Man's hasty lips would both reprove,

The sinner sinners scorned to touch Adoring in Thy presence meet, Both pardoned and both loving much " Thus evermore to all they teach,

Man's highest style is " much forgiven," And that earth's lowest yet may reach The highest ministries of heaven. "They teach that gifts of costlicat price From hearts sin beggared yet may pour And that love's costliest sacrifice
Is worth the love, and nothing more."

The Professor at the Breakfast Table; with the Story Iris. By Oliver Wendell Holmes, author of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table." Boston : Ticknor &

ket of figs, which contained some fruit very good and some very naughty; but, unlike Jeremiah's, the good and the bad are so inextricably (whether ingeniously or ingenuously) intermingled, that it is impossible to choose, and you are forced to take the "whole or none." It will not prove an ow'er bitter feast. The very petulance, vanity, self-conceit, and a certain infantile spite, that break out every now and then, have such an air of delightful unconsciousness, that one cannot but be amused. As Iris when she gave her drawing-book to the Professor, so, we suspect, the Professor himself does not know how fearfully he has disclosed himself. Yet many men, we fear, would lift the curtain to greater disadvantage. Many a nugget of solid gold gleams among the sand and pebbles. On many a would-be diamond the Professor flashes his lantern, and shows it to be only ising glass. Many a little balloon collapses at the prick of his pen. Many and many a truth, wrapped in the garb of poetry, pathos, wit, or eloquence, brings strength to the brain and comfort to the heart. Much of the Professor's popularity lies, we think, in his power of precipitating the thoughts and feelings which a thousand minds hold in solution, and displaying the beautiful crystals, brilliant with the

light of his own faith or fancy, "And with a sort of welcome do we dwell On these our unripe musings told so well.

At a meeting of the "Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and the improving the condition of the African race," held 12th month 29th, the following persons were elected officers for the present year, (being the 85th since their organization in 1775.) President .- Dillwyn Parrish.

Vice Presidents .- Joshua T. Jeanes, Benja Secretaries .- Amos Hillborn, Joseph M. Tru-

man, jun. Treasurer.—Caleb Clothier.

Librarian.—Joseph M. Truman, jun. Recorder of Manumissions.—Caleb Clothier. Counsellors.—David Paul Brown, William

S. Peirce, Edward Hopper, George H. Earle, H. Ryland Warriner, Thomas H. Speakman, Philadelphia; Thaddens Stevens, Lancaster; Joseph J. Lewis, Chester.

Acting Committee.—Passmore Williamson, Chalas C. Jackson, Caleb Clothier, Reuben Tomlinson, Joshua T. Jeanes, Joseph M. Truman, jun., Dillwyn Parrish.

Board of Education,—Benjamin Coates

wyn Parrish, Joshua T. Jeanes, P. E. Chase, J. M. Truman, jun., T. E. Chapman, Lewis Thompson, Samuel S. Ash, Edward N. Hallowell, Reuben Tomlinson, Amos Hillborn, Wil-liam W. Justice, Lukens Webster. Committee on Property.—C. Clothier, J. M. Truman, jun., T. E. Chapman.

SHOCKING CASUALTY .- It is seldom that we are called upon to chronicle a more lamentable or heart-rending occurrence than the following: Saturday afternoon, two sons of Rev. J. S. Weize, at Lithopolis, Fairfield county, were playing in a room of their father's house, when one of them, eleven years old, took up a gun which was standing in the corner, and playfully remarked to his brother, six years old, that he would shoot him, and, levelling the gan, fired away, blowing the whole half of the little fellow's head off, killing him instantly. The older brother did not dream of there being a load in but it was heavily charged with shot, and the aim was to true. Mrs. Weize was nearly franher great grief, and the surviving brother will not be consoled. The gun was kept loaded to shoot pigeons, as they flew over the village in large numbers .- Ohio State Jour

2.—The Hon. Henry D. Foster, Democratic nominee for Governor, resides here, where he s personally very popular. His unexpected own, and last night many houses were illumiing held, at which Mr. Foster appeared and He is looked upon by the most of the thorough

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ing to the other despots in Europe. Consequently, he is equally much hated as feared by February, 1860. To the Editor of the National E.a: nem. It seems, also, very doubtful whether he It was certainly something allogether has any sincere friends among the constitu tional princes. But he is, on account of his superlative talents, admired by the majority of the European people, and fondly loved by the great mass of the French nation, and by the French army, which, besides, honors and lauds pected to see the British nation -looked upon generally as a brave, if not warkke people—on rather hard on individuals. In the long run a sudden displaying the most affect fear of an imagined French invasion, and svishing mil-

im to the skies as a great general.

because it is very likely that, in the course

some time, a union will be formed between Denmark and the now-united Kingdoms of

Sweden and Norway, on the condition that no

The vacillating policy of the Emperor

Austria, and the unwillingness which he evinces to listen to the just claims of the Magyars and

other nationalities subject to his sway, are very

likely to bring forth revolutionary movements of a very dangerous nature, within his domin-

The Government of Prussia is conducted

with much ability by the Prince Regent, who,

they, for that reason, flatter rad support.

hope of success, to cope with the formidable warlike armaments of France, and advance the

claims for supremacy over Asia which Russia

unquestionably will set forth at some future.

eminent qualities as a ruler, while at the same

The object is to concentrate public opinion on

New York to detect bogus ticket swindlers.

EUROPE, February 7, 1860

has been received.

man Confederation.

lions of dollars in defensive prepe tions against a supposed intended aggression ! the French Emperor, who has shown-as M Bright himself has lately, at a public meeting, acknowledged-no hostility at all against England, but, on the contrary, proved himself a most faithful ally of the English Queen. But, ridiculous as the conduct of the British nation has been in this matter, it is but the natural consequence of the consciousness which the English people must feel of having wished to violate the alliance with France, and assist Austria, if the had pursued his victorious career into the heart of the Austrian hereditary dominions. The

people of Great Britain have but illustrated he correctness of the old saying, "A bad conscience changes even courageous men into cowards." But the chivalry of Virginia has of late, by its pusillanimous conduct, yet more clearly proved the truth of this proverb. The world was not many weeks ago startled by the news—incredibile dictu!—that a squad of an army, numbering in all seventeen men, had boldly invaded the great State of Virginia, the birthplace of so many illustrious heroes, and birthplace of so many illustrious heroes, and acceeded in seizing upon an armory of the United States, and in keeping for two days two thousand brave Virginians in duress. A few days later, Europe was surprised by the yet more astonishing news that the inhabitants of Virginia had been called upon by the heroic Governor of their State to rise in arms, in order to meet the invasion which the supposed Northern would-be deliverers of the captured thousand brave Virginians in duress. A few Northern would-be deliverers of the captured Brown and his fellow-prisoners were reported by the terrified slaveholders to meditate. The bad conscience of the shameless dealers in hu-man flesh made the native State of the ven-

erable Washington and the immortal Jefferson, with all the whole South at its heels, to trembie with fear before imagined terrors. Northern courage has hitherto been at a discount in the slave States, but "it ought," as it has been properly remarked, "hereafter to rise in value, at least in Virginia;" and sure it is, that the slaveholders have made themselves in the eyes of Europe ridiculous, while the press of the South by its inhuman size for the black of the slaveholders. South, by its inhuman cries for the blood of the misguided participators in the attempt at delivering from bondage the enslaved colored race in the Southern States, has provoked the States, by means of the Liberal participators. disgust and contempt of every generous heart in the whole civilized world.

We may feel constrained to condemn the enterprise of old Brown and his followers, but

his vast empire, in promoting the emancipation of the serfs from bondage, and in putting the we cannot therefore concede that their crimi-nality was of that atrocious nature which absofleet and army in such a state that in case of necessity they may be able, with reasonable lutely required the punishment of death. We had, besides, expected an account of the noble impulses which seem to have made themselves felt within the breast of the late Governor of Virginia, that he would have done all in his power to save the high-minded though erring chieftain of the unlawful enterprise, and conperhaps not vew distant, day.

The young King of Sweeden and Norway is displaying a high degree of activity, and many sequently also his companions, from the gal-lows. But the aim of Mr. Wise's ambition is the Chief Magistracy of the great Republic; and hence he dared not to display the moral courage of defying the rage of the powerful slave oligarchy, upon which, in great part, depends the realization of his hope. Consequently, by subduing his better feelings, he has

orous mind and warlike capacities of his famou caused the severe sentence, which had been passed upon the would-be deliverers of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the passed upon the would-be deliverers of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves to be considered as a large of the negro slaves. also in Denmark. Among all the European negro slaves, to be promptly executed; thus princes, he is second to none, except the Emneglecting to acquire the esteem and admira-tion of the best portion of mankind, and in fact proving himself unworthy of the high dignity wishes; because no man who has shown him self deficient in moral courage, or negligent in displaying it at proper occasions, ought to be deemed worthy of a place which requires of its incumbent an almost constant display of that high quality of mind.

The secondalous attempts of Southern papers MAIL. - Malloy's Station, March 3 .- The overland California mail, with advices to the 7th

at implicating Messrs. Chase, Seward, Hale, and other eminent men of the Republican party, in the Harper's Ferry affair, have served only to dishonor the Southern press, to illustrate the blamable course which it is pursuing with regard to the slavery question, and to

make it the more odious in the eyes of liberal-minded and liberty-loving Europeans, while the imputations which Mr. Cobb and other members of the present Administration have, without being supported by any evidence at all, brought forth against distinguished Republicans, have, on this side of the Atlantic, created the rather general impression that the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan consists in great part of very unscrupulous politicians, equalling, if not sur-

their predecessors.

The frequent threats of dissolving the Union, building the Pacific railroad to the eastern boundary of the State, but the proposition would probably be rejected, and an appropriation recommended sufficient to thoroughly explore all the mountain passes.

Petitions in favor of a Sunday law continue in the case of Mr. Chase, or any other man belonging to the Republican party, being elected President of the United States, which have been uttered by several Democratic members of Congress, as well as by many leading jourto be sent to the Legislature, numerously signed; also asking the passage of an act to protect emigrants, by establishing a State agent at many Europeans incline to believe that the great Northern Republic will soon become the theatre of an internal war, the ultimate result of which would be the establishment of two or more monarchies, instead of the now existing Republic. But, though no sagacious statesman or consummate historian will undertake to deny the impossibility of so deplorable an event in the course of time, we may, however, feel pretty well assured that the Southern States

tion not to allow any foreign interference in the internal affairs of any one of the European States; but, on the contrary, to renforce the principle that every nation has the right to manage its own affairs, and to choose whatever form of maserument it deems most preferable.

ats as an embodiment of pop-

AGAINST VERA CRUZ BY SANTA ANNA, - New Orleans, March 5. - Dates from Havans to the will evince a great deal more prudence than to attempt at defying a decree of the majority of 1st inst. have been received. The steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore, had arrived. the American people, or to expose themselves to the horrors which a civil war would necessa-Sugar was steady at 21 rials. The weather was still unfavorable for the new crop. Stock estimated at 90,000 boxes, against 140,000 rily devolve upon themselves especially, and that the Republican sentiments will, whatever boxes last year. The exports of the week

amount to 10,000 boxes.

The steamers General Miramon and Marquez, of Havana, had sailed for Vera Cruz on the 27th, under the Mexican flag. It was reported that both had been purchased by Santa may take place, for many centuries remain lominant in the breasts of the American peoern States have the right or not to secede from the Union; but however this may be, it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that, if Anna to aid Miramon in the siege of Vera

they take such a resolution, they may, without any interference from the side of the other LATER FROM THE HUNGARIAN .- Montreal, LATER FROM THE HUNGARIAN.—Montreal, March 3.—The following dispatch was received from the Hungarian's agent here last evening:

"Barrington, March 1.—I have returned from Baccaro Lighthouse. I went over twelve miles of the coast. No more bodies have been found. Three trunks have been found—one belonging to Margaret Robertson, Montreal; one to Robert Martin, Toronto; and one to W. R. Crocker, Norwich, Connecticut. I found a quantity of goods at Baccaro and Port Latour, but not a package whole. I also found one States, be allowed to act in that respect as they themselves might choose; because it would certainly be contrary to the principles of popular sovereignty to compet them by force to remain members of an Union odious in their eyes, and which ought to rest upon the free choice of all its constituent parts; besides, there can be no reasonable doubt but that they would soon repent of a step, of the folly of which a short experience would necessarily convince quantity of goods at Baccaro and Port Latour, but not a package whole. I also found one boat undamaged. From the appearance of the goods, I don't think it advisable to keep the schooner here longer. Lloyd's agent advises the goods to be sold here, they being so badis has in his message taken against the opening of the foreign slave trade is no doubt chiefly attributable to the venerable Secretary of damaged. The goods are spread over a space of about seventy miles, and being in so man State, Gen. Cass, who is in fact the only member of the present American Administration who is looked upon with esteem by intelligent

Europeans.

Europe is, at least for the present, relieved of its fears of a war between France and England. The sagacious Emperor of France has, by a commercial treaty with England, by which he has abandoned the strictly protective or rather prohibitory system in trade which has hitherto prevailed in France, afforded his personal friend, the Premier of Great Britain, a great support against the Tory party, and consequently prevented the reins of Government in England from falling, for some time to come, into the hands of the avowed enemics of France. The Emperor Napoleon has unquestionably committed some blamable acts, but he has, on the other hand, conferred upon France and all of its fears of a war between France and Engcommitted some blamable acts, but he has, on the other hand, conferred upon France and all Europe inestimable benefits; and it would appear as if he intends to justify all the hopes which a great portion of the liberal party on this continent have entertained of him since the time that he began to evince a disposition not to favor the ambitious plans of Austria and

The Sergeant at arms of the Senate returned to this city on Monday from Beston, accompanied by Thaddeus Hyatt and Judge Arny. Mr. Hyatt came, it is said, voluntarily to Washington, and will appear before the Senate during this week, and submit for their consideration an argument of his counsel to show that the resolution of that body requiring witnesses to attend the summons of the investigating committee is unconstitutional.

European aristocrats as an embodiment of popular sourcesion, headed by a band of music, marched to the residence of Mr. F., and serenaded him.

European aristocrats as an embodiment of popular sovereignty, and is, consequently, very odious in their eyes. Neither is the despotic pleted, and will be opened for travel March 1st. The some expression was made, when censure had been communication. Subsequently, a procession, headed by a band of music, marched of the residence of Mr. F., and serenaded him.

rule which he wields of that kind which is pleas- THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. First Session.

Wednesday, February 29, 1860.

SENATE. Mr. Gwin, from the Committee on Finance reported back the House bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1861, without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration. No objection being made, it was read a third time and The stand which the Emperor of France bas

passed.
Mr. G., from the same committee, to whom was referred the House bill making appropria taken against the despotic principles cherished by the Papal Government, and his friendly advices to the Pope to concole to his revolted subjects the right to establish a new Govern-ment of their own, or to choose the King of Sardinia for their ruler, have naturally had the was referred the House bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1861, reported it back, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Wilson presented a memorial of underwriters and others, of Boston, Mass., praying effect to make him very popular among the friends of freedom, while increasing in immense degree his moral influence over a Europe.

The intrigues of some of the German prince.

the establishment of a mail steamship line be-tween Charleston, S. C., and Havana.

On motion by Mr. Mason, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President of the Uniand of the nobility of the Duchies of Holstein and of the nobility of the Duchies of Holstein and Slesvig, in order to kindle a new war against Denmark, on purpose to renew the attempt of depriving the Danish King of these principalities and that of Lauenburg, are still going on. But the rulers of Germany are at present too much divided in political views, to unite in support of such an enterprise. Besides the more segment among them. adopted, requesting the Freshent of the Uni-ted States to communicate to the Senate—if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the pub-lic interest—any communication he may have received from the Governor of the State of

received from the Governor of the State of Texas, and documents accompanying it, concerning alleged hostilities now existing on the Rio Grande, between the citizens or military authorities of Mexico and that State, respectively.

On motion by Mr. Seward, the special order was postponed until to-morrow, and he proceeded to address the Senate at great length in support of his bill for the immediate admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, and in defence of the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Douglas replied briefly to some of Mr.

The House adopted a resolution authorizing eleven of the standing committees of the House each to employ a clerk, at \$4 a day.

Mr. John Cochrane, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to protect female emigrants on board of passenger ships—making their vile abuse by captains and others a misdemeanor, to be punished with fine or imprisonment. The memorial of the Commissioners of Emigration, also signed by the deplorable condition of morals, and loudly demands a remedy similar to that which is now

party.

Mr. Douglas replied briefly to some of Mr. Seward's remarks respecting the Nebraska bill, and denounced the Republican party with much severity, as responsible for all the slavery agi-

the idea that the South has less devotion to the Union than the North. discussion until after six o'clock, when the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.

Mr. Davis replied to Mr. Seward, repelling

Mr. Parrott presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, asking admission into the Union under the Wyandotte Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Ruffin called up his motion, made

resterday, to amend the Journal, his name hav-ing not been recorded on the last vote for Printer. How this happened, he was at a loss to know. During the six years he had been a member of the House, he had never missed a whatsoever his inmost thoughts may be, understands, however, to play the part of a sincere friend of constitutional freedom. His Cabinet is composed undoubtedly of able men, anxious vote, except when absent from the city, or confined to his bed by sickness. He was quite certain he voted for Mr. Glossbrenner, and he proceeded minutely to state all the circum-

Mr. Hindman confirmed Mr. Ruffin's statement, saying that the gentleman's peculiar voice and manner of answering to his name atcountry, to extend the influence of the Prus sian Government throughout all the German States, by means of the Liberal party, which tracted his attention. Mr. Ruffin had inquired whether his name was recorded, and the Clerk said it was. Of these facts Mr. Hindman was The Russian autocrat is hiefly engaged in developing the immense material resources of perfectly confident.

Mr. Florence's memory was also clear and distinct on the subject. He did not hear Mr. Ruffin respond to his name, but he heard him reported back the bill concerning courts of the United States in the district of Arksnsas, with an amendment. He also reported adversely on the bill to provide for the construction of a court-house at Apalachicola, Florida. ask whether his name was recorded, and for whom; the Clerk seemed to put his finger on the tally, and gave an affirmative nod to the Speaker, who responded that Mr. Ruffin's name Mr. John Cochrane, Mr. Winslow, and Mr.

Stout, severally confirmed the foregoing state-Mr. Sherman said he supposed from what had been said that everybody was satisfied that Mr. Ruffin voted, and therefore his name ought to appear on the journal, whatever may be the

The Speaker declared that Mr. Ford's elec tion as Printer was a nullity, and the House again proceeded to vote for a Printer. Mr. Stanton remarked, that if Mr. Ruffin said absolutely he voted for Mr. Glossbrenner, that

per to vote when his name was called, and alluded to the loose practice which has grown up, of gentlemen not always answering to names as they are called in order. ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA Mr. Florence said the gentleman need not address his remarks to the Democratic side. The

changes on that occasion were on the Republican side. in session at Sacramento since the 6th. It is Mr. Grow meant his remarks to apply to both composed of seventy members, representing California, Oregon, and Washington Territory.

that Mr. Carter was not here, being called hence by sickness in his family. Mr. Adrain said he did not intend to discuss Mr. Corwin, with a view of disposing of this subject in the shortest possible time, proposed a resolution, declaring Mr. Ford the Printer, the subject.

Mr. Kellogg. But your paper reflects upor notwithstanding the informality.

gress in the matter, and legislative action on the part of California and Oregon had been Mr. Ruffin would not agree to the introduc-tion of the resolution. He claimed the right to have his name recorded. recommended.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, urging the California Legislature to offer a bonus of \$6,000 to any company that shall first complete the overland telegraph line to the Atlantic States, and \$4,000 to the company completing a second line within eighteen months. The Convention was also discussing the pro-This was done. The Speaker then declared Mr. Clark proceeded to read a letter from Col. Hickey, vindicating the Washington military from all censure, and showing that the seventh that there had been no legal election.

The House subsequently proceeded to for a Printer, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 180; necessary choice, 91; of which Mr. Ford received 87; Mr. priety of recommending the Legislature to pass a law creating a State debt of \$1,800,000 for Glosbrenner, 78; Mr. Seaton, 9; Mr. Winton, 2; Mr. Ball, 3; Mr. W. F. Ritchie, 1. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the further con-

ness the inauguration; that quarters at the best hotels were provided free of expense to them; that the chairman of the committee [Mr. Keitt] made a patriotic speech to them at the Columbian Armory, and that Col. Lefferts had expressed his regret at the entirely unjust censure which has been cast on the committee. sideration of the subject was postponed till tomorrow at two o'clock.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Reagan addressed the Committee on the

lution that the one presented by Mr. Carter was an unjustifiable attack on a committee of the House, as well as on the President and slavery question, maintaining that the Constitution recognises slavery, and therefore neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature can heads of the several Departments, and was brought forward for the purpose of making a little political capital for himself. abolish it, or have any control over it, in the Territories belonging in common to the people priation to carry into effect the treaty stipulations with the Indians in Washington and Ore

Vigorous efforts were being made in the Legislature to pass resolutions asking Congress to dissolve the injunction against the New Alof the country.
other side of the same question. Mr. Edgerton, of Ohio, made a speech on the Mr. Grow made a speech in support of the cial public importance, the House proceeded to the execution of the special order, viz: the election of a Printer, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 187; necessary to a choice, 94; Mr. Ford, of Ohio, received 96;

homestead bill.

Mr. Junkin, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of protection for American industry, and in condemnation of the free-trade policy of the Democratic party.

The Commit past five o'clock, the House adjourned. Thursday, March 1, 1860.

SENATE. Mr. Davis withdrew the serires of resolutio on territorial rights, which he had formerly sub-mitted, and presented the modified series as agreed upon by the Democratic caucus; which were ordered to be printed. The bill extending the provisions of the swamp-land act to Oregon

the provisions of the swamp-land act to Oregon and Minnesota was passed.

On motion by Mr. Green, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Military Academy appropriation bill.

Mr. Wigfall moved to amend the bill by adding an appropriation of \$1,130,318.06 for the support and maintenance of a regiment of mounted voulunteers to defend the frontiers of Texas, as authorized by the act of April 7, 1858.

Messrs. Mason, Davis, Wigfall, Hemphill, Doug-las and others, advocated the amendment, and Messrs. Fessenden, Crittenden, Hale, and others,

HOUSE Mr. Adrain rose to a question of privilege. He desired to reply to the censures of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the recent inauguration of the statue of Washing-

Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to confirm certain land claims in the Florida parishes of Louisiana to the city of New Orleans; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of further legislation in relation to the collection of debts due the United States, and the sale of lands taken up by the United States for the payment of debt, and that it report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Carter desired to answer the reflections Toombs, and others, until the hour of adjourn. THE NATIONAL ERA. ment. It proposes to enlarge the jurisdiction of that tribunal, and make its decisions final in

Mr. Barksdale called him to order. The Speaker said that Mr. Carter's resolu certain cases. The Speaker laid before the House testimony tion was not in possession of the House, objection having heretofore been made to its re-Mr. Phelps, from the Committee of Ways

resolution was adopted, instructing the Com-mittee on Public Lands to inquire into the ex-

pediency of abolishing a portion of the land offices, or reducing the expenses connected with that branch of the public business.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Com-

mittee on Commerce, reported a bill amenda tory of the act providing for the safety of pas sengers on boats propelled in whole or in par-

A brief running debate took place, in which

the propriety of placing the bill in a position to be reached with a view to its passage was gen-erally admitted. It was finally postponed for

tion of the morning hour.

The House went into Committee on the bil

to carry into effect the treaties with the Indian

of Washington and Oregon, ratified in March

The bill being read through—
Mr. Cobb made a few remarks with reference

to the policy of the Republican party, and said he would not vote another dollar for carrying the treaty stipulations into effect until he was satisfied the South were to have equal rights in

The Committee rose, without action on the bill, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order—namely, the election of a Printer. Subsequently, there was a postponement will to measure the consideration of the special order.

Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, in Commit tee of the Whole on the state of the Union made a speech on the slavery question. The Committee rose, and the House ad

Friday, March 2, 1860.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a messa

om the President of the United States,

answer to a resolution calling for information as to the condition of the work of marking the boundary between the United States and Great

of Tench Tilghman.

A long debate ensued on the propriety

giving pensions to the widows of Gen. Persifer Smith, Gen. Macomb, and Gen. Riley. With-

out deciding the question, the Senate, after a brief Executive session, adjourned till Monday

HOUSE

nounced untrue.
Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, reminded Mr. Adrain

Mr. Adrain. When Mr. Carter offered his

resolution, I, a member of the committee, was

regiment were invited within the circle to wit-

Mr. Adrain's preamble concluded with a reso-

The matter here ended.

The House passed the bill making an appro

After the transaction of business of no esp

Mr. Glossbrenner, 73; Mr. Seaton, 9; Mr.

Mr. Ford, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

It was resolved that, when the House ad-

journ, it be to Monday next. Mr. Sherman

opposed this, saying that, if they intended to adjourn by the first of June, they should not waste time.

Mr. Collax reported, from the Committee on the

Post Office and Post Roads, a bill authorizing

publishers to print on their papers the date when the subscription expires.

A number of bills of a private character were

reported. The House adjourned till Monday.

Monday, March 5, 1860. SENATE.

Mr. Haun presented the credentials of his successor, Hon. Milton S. Latham, elected Sen-

unexpired term of Hon. David C. Broderick decessed; which were read, and Mr. Lathan appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, from the Commit

tee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill to create an additional land district in Washington Territory, reported it back, with amendments in the nature of a substitute; and

a third time and passed.

Mr. Mallory moved that the bill declaratory of the acts for carrying into effect the ninth article of the treaty between the United States and Spain be taken up, for the purpose of making it the special order for Monday, the 19th instant.

Mr. Gwin objected, as he wanted the Sens

to proceed with the bills on the calendar is their order. The first bill on the calendar (the

Pacific railroad bill) was the most important measure before the Senate, and he had been trying in vain for the last two months to get

ator by the Legislature of California, for

gon Territories.

in the contested election cases from the third and fourth Congressional districts of Maryland; which was referred to the Committee of Elecand Means, reported back, with an amend-ment, the bill establishing a navy office at St. The House referred to the Committee for the On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Maine,

District of Columbia the Senate bill authorizing the corporation of Washington to negotiate a loan of \$200,000 for the purpose of building a Mr. Millson, on the assembling of the House

said that he was unwilling that the House should even seem to be indifferent to a usage coeval with our Government, and dignified by so many historical recollections. He therefore offered a resolution providing for the election of a Chaplain to-morrow, to officiate alternately with the Chaplain already elected by the Senate.

Mr. Houston objected, contending that the resolution was not a question of privilege, there being no law for the election of a Chaplain.

Mr. Millson replied, saying that there should be a daily investing of this resolution.

be a daily invocation of Divine assistance and protection, and it should not be in the power of any one man, by a solitary objection, to defeat all conventional decencies, and obstruct the all conventional decencies, and obstruct the rules of the House.

Mr. Houston regarded Mr. Millson's remarks s extraordinary, and replied to them.

Mr. Clemens showed that there is a law of

Congress fixing the salary of the Chaplain at \$750 per annum; hence there is authority to Mr. John Cochrane said he had an essay to The Speaker, following precedents, decided that the resolution was a question of privilege. Several gentlemen now raised points of order, and desired to extend an invitation to all deplorable condition of morain, and com-mands a remedy similar to that which is proposed.]
Definite action was prevented by the expira

ministers to officiate alternately.

Mr. Houston appealed from the Speaker's decision, which appeal was, on motion of Mr. Millson, tabled.

Much confusion prevailed throughout these proceedings, half a dozen gentlemen at times speaking together.

Mr. Barksdale moved to table the whole sub-

Finally, Mr. Millson's resolution to elect Chaplain was adopted.

There was other business of no public im

ortance transacted.

Mr. Sherman moved that the House procee to the business on the Speaker's table, with a view of reaching the bill heretofore perfected, of so amending the mileage allowance of members of Congress as to give twenty instead of forty cents a mile, the distance to be computed by a straight line.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, for the purpose of defeating action on that bill, moved that the

House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The question was decided in the negative-yeas 61. Mr. Washburne then asked leave to introduce a joint resolution for the improvement of the

harbor of Chicago.

Mr. Stanton said, if such motions were to be entertained, his colleague [Mr. Sherman] might abandon his hope of reaching the mileage bill. Mr. Washburne's motion was disagreed to yeas 37, nays 123. Mr. Sherman said he would to-morrow renew

his motion. He then asked leave to offer a This being private bill day, the calendar was taken up, and about twenty bills were considered and passed. Among them, for the relief of Richard W. Meade; for the relief of David resolution to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the subject of a Pacific railroad, and that it be referred to a select D. Porter; for the relief of Simon De Visser and Jose Villambia, of New Orleans: for the relief Mr. Curry objected to the introduction of the

resolution; whereupon, Mr. Sherman moved a suspension of the rules, which was agreed to-yeas 125, nays 43. The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Barksdale asked leave to offer a resolu-

tion providing, the Senate concurring, for an adjournment of Congress sine die on Monday, the 4th of June. Objection having been made, he moved a

Mr. Adrain offered a proposition to be read, simply for the information of the House. It heretofore presented by Mr. Carter, which latter Mr. Covode offered a resolution for the charged the committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Washington, and the President and heads of pointment of a select committee of five men bers to inquire whether the President or any other officers of the Government has entered Departments, with a want of attention and hosinto any combination to prevent the execution of the laws, or whether any effort has been made by them to influence the action of Congress in relation to any laws as to the States pitality to the New York seventh regiment.
This allegation Mr. Adrain's preamble proor Territories; and also to inquire whether any money has been expended in Pennsylvania,

under Government officers, to influence elections; also to inquire whether there has been The rules were suspended-yeas 117, nays 45 Some of the Democrats objected that the resolution was vague, and that the charges should be specific. It was, however, adopted.

Mr. Reagan offered a joint resolution placing \$5,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to suppress hostilities on the Rio Grande. Referto the Committee on Military Affairs. The House then adjourned.

CONGRESS-THESDAY

In the Sepate, Thaddeus Hyatt, of Boston was brought to the bar by the Sergeant-atarms, and was put in charge of the Investigating Committee.

After the morning business, Mr. Brown, of Miss., obtained the floor, and addressed the Senate on the subject of Popular Sovereignty, and the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories.

In the House, the bill for the protection of females on board emigrant vessels was passed. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, to revise the revenue laws. The Rev. Mr. Stockton, of Philadelphia, was

elected Chaplain of the House. The bill presented by Mr. Sherman, for the reduction of mileage from 40 to 20 cents per mile, was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Hoard, of New York, offered a resolution, proposing an investigation of a charge of bribery and corruption against the Administration, in regard to the election of Speaker. The resolution was adopted. THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO .- The Republi-

can Convention of Ohio met at Columbus on Thursday last, and elected as delegates at large to the Chicago Convention, D. K. Carter, Dr. C. Broadbeck, V. B. Horton, and Thomas Spooner; and as alternates, Jacob Muller German, Abuer Kellogg, S. M. Smith, and E. B. Taylor. The Convention passed but one resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the Republicans of Ohio,

while they will give their united and earnest support to the nominee of the Chicago Conven-tion, indicate as their first choice, and recomnend to said Convention, the name of Salmo P. Chase, of Ohio." This resolution was passed-aves 380, noes

An official report shows that the old Capitol building is sufficiently strong to bear, without any damage whatever, the iron dome, which any damage whatever, the iron dome, which will weigh thirty-seven hundred tons, more than half of which is erected. The Senate had instituted an inquiry, fearing that the walls would not bear so much pressure. The cost of the dome, as now estimated, will be \$904,000, including the mammoth bronze statue of the "Genius of Liberty," with which it is to be surrounted.

GOING TO TEXAS AND THE MISSISSIPPI VAL-LEY.—Florida planters, in large numbers, accompanied by their slaves, are said to be moving westward to the Mississippi Valley and Texas, in search of more fertile lands. The New Orleans Crescent thinks the loss of population will rather benefit Florida than prove detrimental, as the places of those rich planters will be supplied by small farmers and working men. The same remark will apply to many other slave States.

Constitutional Union party have fixed the 9th of May for holding the nominating Convention

remarkable book entitled "The Impending Crist the South: How to Meet it "-a work the wide circu lands taken up by the United States for the payment of debt, and that it report by bill or otherwise.

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